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Both hotels situated in the heart of the
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All car lines pass both hotels.
Rates are extremely reasonable.
Two of the largest and finest calls in the
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satisfaction.

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THE STORY OF
A SECRET PASSAGE WAY

During the late war the necessity
for constructing or finding under-
ground shelter for troops and aerial
bombs called attention to the existence
of the immense underground chambers,
vaults and passages which were
found to exist in different parts of
France and Belgium. Apparently
many of these dated from centuries
earlier and had been built for de-
fence or refuge from the warfare of
the day, when the civilian population
had to find a place of hiding from the
violence of the soldiery, while others
had been made to allow of individuals
being or escaping from private enemies
or the hand of justice. The num-
ber of these underground passages
and secret chambers bears witness to
the insecurity of life in olden times
and may make us thankful that we do
not live in anything like "the good old
times."

The following experience of an Eng-
lish boy in Brussels a few years be-
fore the war, may not be without in-
terest. Parry was the son of an Eng-
lish parent who had old friends in Brus-
sels, the capital of Belgium, and
thinking that a year or two in the Con-
tinent would be useful for their son by
way of education, then sent him when
he was about 16 to stay with his
friends in Brussels for a year or so.
There were two other English boys of
his age, and the three of them, at the
same time with whom young Parry
made friends, and the son of the
household with whom they lived, an
Armed Mortier, made a fourth in
most of their doings. The Mortiers
were a very old family, and had been
in the country since the 16th century,
though modernized from time to time.
It had in it a library containing among
other things a number of very old
books in a quaint manuscript
writing in French not easy to make
out.

It happened one day when the four
boys above mentioned were together
that the conversation turned on ghosts
and haunted houses, and Parry added
young Mortier if there were any ghost
stories connected with his house. To
this Mortier replied that there were
old stories which came down from
several centuries previously of some
kind of strange and terrible thing
which from time to time had been
seen at night in the passages of the house,
and whose appearance was always
had been the signal for some inmate
of the house to be found dead with
the appearance of death, or in some
violence, or to disappear altogether. Mortier
explained that there was an ac-
count of the fact that one of the boys
in the library, and the boys all de-
manded that he should find it and read
it to them. The boy who had the book
appeared to lose nothing in the telling
at the hands of the author of the old
book. He said that the book was
the story of the supposed ghost, the
gigantic size, and hideous appearance
of the figure, the seeming enormous
strength which it possessed, the things
which it did, and the pleasure which
it appeared to take in torturing
its victims before killing them as judged
by the terrible cries which were
heard before the discovery of any of
the dead bodies. The ancient author
was evidently not sincere in his mind
as to whether there was a natural
explanation for the facts or whether
they belonged to the region of the
supernatural. He had lived and writ-
ten in an age of gross ignorance and
superstition when nothing was too
absurd for belief. Yet he had evident-
ly been rather in advance of his age
for he inclined to scoff at the more
fantastic explanations, such as that
the figure was the Devil himself or
one of his chosen demons, and to look
for a more rational meaning. The one
that he favoured most that there was
something in the nature of an
only semi-human monster, such as does

appear occasionally in actual life and
that it lived for the most part in un-
derground caverns and in the house
gained its access to the place
through some secret passage of which
the writer explained the persistence of
its appearance over long periods of
time beyond that of any human life on
the ground that such monsters did in
fact live to quite abnormal lengths of
years. The story ended without any
satisfactory solution of the mystery.

The boys were highly interested, be-
lieving just as the age when they were
ready to scoff at ghosts that there was
something in their hearts to have
some sneaking doubt as to whether
there might not be something in it. Mortier
made the story even more in-
teresting by informing them that a
secret passage into the house had
actually been discovered not many
years before, most ingeniously con-
structed and concealed at the back of
a huge, old, open fireplace in the library
itself. The natural and immediate
curiosity of the boys was whether
he had ever gone in the passage.
He replied that he had looked into
it, but that at the time he was
found by workmen doing some repairs
to the fireplace, but that it seemed
narrower than he had expected it to be,
and therefore neither he nor anyone else
had gone into it. The minds of the boys
were out for the attention and they
demanded that they be shown it.
Mortier said that he had never been
forbidden him to show the secret
passage to anyone. They were simply
not interested in it, it was not
may to some extent be explained by
the fact that such passages are much
more common in the Continent than in
Great Britain. He therefore led the way
to the library fireplace. It was
summer and there was a fire in the
huge, old, open fireplace. Like many of
these old fireplaces this one was of
stone, and the fire was burning in
seats inside it. Old ladies and public
houses particularly used to have such
fireplaces, and they were often
seen in England itself. Beneath
one of the seats, and set in the brick
work with no trace of its being there,
was a small opening, and Parry
knew what to look for and where to
look for it, was a spring which on be-
ing pressed opened up the brickwork
doorway and revealed the secret pas-
sage. It was certainly uninviting, as
Mortier had said. The entrance was
low, indeed, was of course, very
dark except for a few feet from the
door, and it looked dirty and narrow.
That was no deterrent to the boys.
They at once declared that they must
explore the passage. One of them pos-
sessed a small flashlight, and he
went and fetched. Mortier put a
candle and matches. He had not been
interested at first, but the entrance
of the other boys was contagious, and
he also became enthusiastic in the
search. They went in, and he
through the doorway, stooping as
they went, and led by the boy with the
flashlight, they went in. They found
themselves in a narrow stone corridor
lined and paved with roughly shaped
stones, big enough for a man of aver-
age height to stand up in, but dimly
in atmosphere. The feeble
light of the torch shone in front of
them and showed them the passage
seemed to turn after a few yards.
They went forward to the corner,
where the torch turned, and the rough
stone steps took the passage
down to a lower level, and then for
the first time they saw the light of
one thing to scoff at an old ghost story
in a comfortable room with the sun-
light shining at the windows and all
the everyday things going on
round one. It is quite another thing
to do so in a dark, dank, and mys-
terious passage with only a feeble
torch-light to dispense the gloom and
which one the boys were in. The
entrance door. Parry himself in tell-
ing the story in later years said that
he distinctly did not like to go in.
However, none liked to be the first to
suggest giving up the adventure, so
they went on. The first thing they
remnants of daylight behind them and
walked down the steps in to the ob-
scure beyond. The passage was
sloping downwards, evidently getting
deeper under the ground. The boys
felt their spirits at first just a little
down, and their voices sounded hollow
and eerie in the passage. Each step
forward seemed to send their eager-
ness for adventure a little lower. They
one of them felt his foot strike some-
thing lying on the floor, and he called
out to the others with the light to find it
in his direction. The loose object on
the ground was a bone of some size.
"How did that get there?" one boy
asked, and no one seemed able to
suggest anything in the way of an
answer, but they resumed their ad-
vance with no encouragement from
the find. The next thing that attract-
ed their attention was a faint squeak
and subtle little feet in the dark-
ness ahead. "Rats!" said Mortier.
"These places are full of them." It
was a human, natural explanation, but
unfortunately it led to another of the
boys recalling the horrible stories
of legends of a little being called pri-
mers in underground dungeons, not a
cheerful scene of conversation under
any circumstances and even less so if
then. They had gone only a little
way further when the passage opened
into a little room, and here the boys
gathered in a rather nervous group.
There were signs that this place had
been in some way. An old and mouldering
wooden table stood in the middle of
the room and a very old, dark, and
wooden stool was placed beside it. An
ominous looking thing was an iron
ring set in the stone wall with a
length of rusty chain attached to it,
and at the end of the chain a sort of
iron collar which looked as if it had
been used to hold prisoners. In the
far corner of the room was a door,
otherwise there was no exit. The
candle brought by Mortier was set on
the table and lighted, and its little
glow shone up as a whole better than
the mere flashlight of the torch. They
looked at the door with interest, and
the boy who had the flashlight, he
trance to something else to be explor-
ed. It had no handle. The only ap-
parent means of opening it was a sort
of iron spike projecting from the door
at about the place a handle might
have been expected. The boys each
recovered their spirits now that
they thought they had proved the com-
plete harkness of the mysterious
passage way. Someone suggested

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Westbound—Mon, Wed, and Fri.
Leave Big Valley 4:30 a.m.
Arrive Red Deer 12:15 p.m.
Leave Red Deer 12:45 p.m.
Arrive R. M. House 3:30 p.m.
Leave R. M. House 4:00 p.m.
Arrive Brackley 8:10 p.m.
Eastbound—Tues, Thurs, and Sat.
Leave Brackley 6:00 a.m.
Arrive R. M. House 10:00 a.m.
Leave R. M. House 10:30 a.m.
Arrive Red Deer 1:30 p.m.
Leave Red Deer 2:35 p.m.
Arrive Stettler 8:15 p.m.
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Tinsmithing, Pumps
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Cleaning
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The best equipped shop between
Calgary and Edmonton.
It costs no more to have your
clothes pressed on a sanitary
steam press than by the
old methods which only press
the dirt into the fabrics.

Opposite Ford Garage
First Street S.



opening the door and seeing what was
on the other side. One boy took hold
of the iron spike and pulled but the
door didn't move. Then another boy,
with a better in his superior strength,
laid hold of the one and pulled and
shook at it. Suddenly as he did so
he felt a pull the opposite way. For
a moment he didn't realize it. Then
as he pulled at the spike he felt
pulled from the other side of the door,
and instantly fear awoke in him.
"There's something on the other side
of the door," he yelled to his fellows.
"Come and help me hold it!"
The other boys were paralyzed at his
cry for help. That there really was
something or someone in the secret
passage after all brought back to
their minds in a rush all that they had
been told by Mortier and the boys of
the dreadful inhabitant who had
haunted it in former days. It was
Parry who had held the iron spike. There
was not much of it projecting from
the door, not enough to give a really
good grip with both hands. The first
pulling against him was too strong for
him and the spike was drawn from his
hands and disappeared through the
door just as complete panic took hold
of him and the other three. They
were in a state of confusion, and the
entrance and tore along in the dark-
ness, stumbling, bumping, treading on
things, and in their fear they
they went they suddenly heard as
they thought behind them a dull roar
and a sound like rushing water. The
way with noise. They reached the
steps at the corner of the passage.
Immediately the rubber door was
turned the other way. A dim light from
the entrance door in the library, and
in another moment had reappeared
the entrance door. One after the other
swung the door to behind them.
Breakthrough, brushed from their head-
long flight along the narrow stone pas-
sage in the dark, and quivering with
fright, they crouched on the side of
the secret door listening with
strained attention to hear if anything
came up to the door on the other
side.

Nothing came. There was complete
silence, and in a minute or two they
began to recover both breath and
nerve. In the sober daylight of the
familiar library there seemed to be
no occasion whatever for the panic in
which they had fallen. Yet there was
no question about what had hap-
pened. The boys had tried the pas-
sage and found it immovable. Parry had
felt the sun-spike from the other
side, and the torch had been drawn
irresistibly from his hands and disap-
peared through the door. All had
been a strange and rather part of
himself as they fled. The chill,
dark atmosphere of the passage, the
prison chamber, its grim history, had
done the rest. None of them suggested for a moment
that they should try to solve the mys-
tery further. Boys are curious crea-
tures, ready for most things in the
way of adventure, but like the men
they would not venture into a place
whom they resemble in mental de-
velopment, they don't like to face
mystery unknown without other hands
and stouter hands beside them.
M. and Mrs. Mortier returned that
evening to hear a puzzling story from
four highly excited boys. It seemed
impossible to let the matter rest
there, and was accordingly the police
authorities were communicated with
and in due course two stout gen-
tlemen armed with sword and revolver
were called to the scene. They
brought with them also better flash-
light torches than the boys had. The
moment the boys were eager enough to
venture again into the passage, way.
Mr. Mortier needed a lot of re-
minding before he would allow them to
go, and then it was only because
they were so sure of no belief in the
truth of their story.
When all was ready the secret door
was opened and the gentlemen led the
boys into the passage with their re-
volvers ready and both lights flashing
ahead of them. Mr. Mortier came
next, also armed with a revolver, and
after him the four boys carrying
pokers and sticks. They reached the
corner, went down the steps, and had
reached the foot when there came to
their ears the noise of the rush and
thunder of the boys had heard be-
fore. It was not very close evidently
and heard by cooler brains it was not
so startling as before. There was no
hint of footbeats in it, and no sign of
any approaching living creature in the
passage. It was a rushing and gong-
ing sound, and the gentlemen and the
boys and their followers went forward
not now quite so disposed to
suffice at the boys as frightened child-
ren. Down the sloping passage they
went and finally reached the little
room at the boys as frightened child-
ren. The gentlemen examined it carefully,
looked all round the room to see if
there were any signs of recent occu-
pation by a living creature, but there
were none. There appeared to be no
sign of any signs of opening the door,
and accordingly the two men retreated
a few steps and then together and
the gentlemen tried to open the door.
It was of no tremendous strength.
After two or three assaults it gave
way and the gentlemen forced their way
through. Everything was quiet.
The flashlights showed the door open
and the gentlemen went in. The
one already explored, but they
also revealed the mystery of the force
which had torn the spike from the door
and attached to it by a chain was a
great iron weight. It appeared that
this weight had been hanging from
the spike on the far side of the door.
When the boys on the other side
wrenched at the spike and shaken it,

they had loosened it, and dislodged
some of the rust which had been
slipping round it and helping it to fit
tightly into the hole in the door
through which it had been originally
driven. The great weight pulling on
the spike, and the boys had exerted
enough force to draw it out of Parry's
hands and through the door to the
mystery, and the rust which was
noise, was explained even more sim-
ply. "It was merely due to the fact
that the passage by directly beneath
a railway line sunk in a deep cutting,
and the noise of the trains by the
weight of the spikes reaching the main
passage in a form not easily detect-
able for what it really was. That
there was a genuinely grim history at-
tached to the passage way, was, how-
ever, proved when it was found to lead
to another old house in the city, which
at one time had belonged to, and
been occupied by a Spanish noble
and his family, and the family was
cruelly in the days when Spain was
the ruling power in the Low Countries.
The house was of the 16th century,
weight attached to the spike in the
door was not known. Possibly it is one
of the old Spanish nobles who were
gone out of use in modern times.
The door itself has now been replaced
by a low archway, and the secret
prevents any access from one house
to another. The story of the "non-
door" in the book that he put down
to the frightened imagination of
people whose sufferings were due to
shocking circumstances of the society
of the old Spanish rulers of Belgium.

POOLS ASK SUPPORT OF
BUSINESS ORGANIZA-
TIONS IN THE
PROVINCE

Support of the boards of trade and
the various service clubs in the cities
and towns, and the agricultural soci-
eties in the drive to secure mem-
berships for the new provincial dairy,
livestock and poultry pools is being
asked by the joint organization com-
mittee of the pools, of which A. B.
Clayton, secretary of the dairy pools,
and J. W. S. Hogg, secretary of the
livestock and poultry pools, are mem-
bers. The committee is relying upon
the U.P.A. and U.P.W.A. to assist
their members might be able to
give, in addition the pools to reach
their object. The dairy pools have
taken place during the week
from June 8th to 28th. It is
will gladly accept of the pool move-
ment as one essential in making Al-
berta a more attractive place for in-
coming settlers, as well as improving
the conditions of those already on the
land.

An effort is also being made to
secure permission of the bank super-
intendents in the province to have the
various branch banks throughout the
province used as depositories where copies
of contracts can be secured and signed
or by canvassers during the drive.

The directors of the wheat pool, the
members of the provincial legislature
the directors of the U.P.A. and of the
U.P.W.A. are all to be asked to assist
in the drive for memberships. The
organization committee is relying
upon the U.P.A. and U.P.W.A. to
prosecute the work of canvassing
the various districts.

The joint organization committee
for the pools was formed at a meeting
of the directors of the three pools held
in Edmonton last weekend. The com-
mittee consists of the secretaries of the
three pools and the three chair-
men as ex-officio members. The chair-
man of the joint pool is Mr. A. B. Clay-
ton, the vice-chairman is Mrs. F. B.
Wyman, and the secretary is Mr. J. W.
S. Hogg. The members of the com-
mittee will make their headquarters
in Edmonton during the latter part of
May and during the period of the drive
for members.

Up until the beginning of this week,
the largest flock of hens signed up for
the poultry pool was that of Chas. O.
Dawson, of the Western Egg Farm,
Ardenburg, numbering 400 hens. Mil-
ton Reay, secretary of the Poultry
Local of the U.P.A., who is one of the
canvassers, says he and his brother
will have 500 hens next winter.

One of the canvassers in the Grande
Prairie district in two days' work last
week signed up about 80 percent of
the farmers in his territory for the
livestock pool.

An indication of the extent to which
the principle of co-operative market-
ing is being incorporated in legal
enactments, is shown by the fact
that 37 states of the union now have
co-operative marketing legislation on
their statute books.

When the Alberta egg and poultry
pool starts to operate with sufficient
volume of business and a large mem-
bership, it will have the right to
determining the grading of eggs and
poultry, which is stated to be giving

JUDICIAL SALE OF
FARM PROPERTY

NEAR HESPERO, ALBERTA.

PURSUANT to an Order for Sale
there will be sold by L. A. Parry at
the Court House, Red Deer, Alberta, at
two o'clock afternoon on Saturday,
the 20th day of May, A.D., 1925, the
following desirable property:

North-East Quarter of Section Twen-
ty-five, (25) Township Thirty-eight
(38) Range Four (4) West of the
1st Meridian, in the Province of Al-
berta, containing 40 acres more or
less reserving unto the Canadian Pa-
cific Railway Company all coal, petro-
leum and valuable stone thereon.

The property will be offered for
sale subject to the upset price of
\$2,000.00 and subject to any and all
claims on the said lands, a statement
of which will be exhibited at the time of
sale.

Terms of sale: 25% cash and the
balance within sixty days from the
date of sale.

The Vendor is informed that there
are on the said land the following im-
provements:

100 acres of breaking, 65 acres of
which is now in stubble, 35 acres in
new hay.

1 1/2 miles 3-strand wire fencing.
For further particulars and con-
ditions of sale apply to Tobias J. Mc-
Kenry, Solicitor for the Plaintiff,
Dated at Lacrosse, Alberta, this 4th
day of May, A.D., 1925.

(Sd.) E. S. HOGG,
Clerk of the Court.

Approved: J. J. MAHAFFY, J. P. S. C.

so much dissatisfaction at the present
time throughout the Province.
It is very interesting to note in this
connection that on June 1st a new
law goes into effect in Oregon. All
eggs must be branded when offered for
sale. It provides for three classes:
Standard size, weighing 22 ounces to
the dozen and up; medium size,
weighing 19 to 22 ounces; and under
size, weighing 19 ounces.

An egg showing an air shrinkage of
over three-eighths of an inch cannot
be marketed as a fresh egg, and also
requires that "imported eggs
must be marked with the name of the
place where they originate."

How bad luck damped the ardor of
a newly elected Scottish member of
the House of Commons at the very
outset of his parliamentary career is
now being related in English political
circles.

The member was found
standing on the terrace of the House,
gazing gloomily into the waters of the
Thames that day below. "What
the matter?" asked a friendly col-
league. "They told me," explained the
Scott, "that if a man threw a stick into
the Thames he will 'have good
luck.' Well, agreed the friend,
"and doesn't he?" The Scott shook
his head dejectedly. "How's that?"
asked the friend. "The third broke,"
explained the Scott.

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the House of Commons at the very
outset of his parliamentary career is
now being related in English political
circles.

The member was found
standing on the terrace of the House,
gazing gloomily into the waters of the
Thames that day below. "What
the matter?" asked a friendly col-
league. "They told me," explained the
Scott, "that if a man threw a stick into
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SERVICE, the sole reason for the existence of every enterprise and of all business, has reached its highest stage of development in the service organization of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.

The Ford Service Man is worthy of your confidence whether his garage is in the heart of a metropolis or at the country cross-roads. He safeguards the economical maintenance and repair of your Ford car by dealing in genuine Ford parts at the Ford standard prices, placing at your command tested skill and tried experience.

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Expert Workmanship Standardized Charges

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FARMING NOTES

RURAL CREDITS

Senator Michener in the Senate Urges Their Necessity

In the course of the debate on the above subject in the Senate at Ottawa, last month, Senator R. Michener spoke strongly in favour of the organization and provision of rural credits for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, and Alberta in particular. Space prevents our printing the full text in full, but the following is a summary of it.

The provision of rural credits is a matter of financing the foundation industry of Canada. Modern farming is a mechanical industry and calls for more capital than formerly. No serious attempt has yet been made to organize a system of financing for the benefit of the farmer. The farmer needs long term credits because his is not an industry of quick returns. Without some such system the great resources of the country cannot be developed. Germany has such a system of long term loans at low interest. France has some extent got the financing of the Canada has got the necessary legislation but cannot get the capital, whereas New Zealand, Australia and South Africa have all got such systems. In Alberta provincial legislation has forced the loan companies to withdraw, and the result has been that three years have been mainly credit agencies. The farmer is therefore reduced to a position of virtual helplessness. Even where he has a well equipped farm he cannot get the benefit of it without credit, and a result many have been forced to abandon their land. It is useless to spend money on obtaining improvements if those already on the land here cannot keep that land and live off it. Western and Eastern Canada in this respect must compare on a give-and-take basis.

The United States tariff has deprived us of that market for stock and even in Ontario farming seems less profitable than formerly. If the farmer is to succeed they must have money at from 4 to 5 percent. Dr. T. D. Torrey, of the United States system and favour the idea of the money by pledging the credit of the Dominion of Canada, while each province would be responsible to the Dominion for any money supplied to it by the Dominion in this way. The provinces would then be bringing in the money by administrative boards of capable business men for the purpose. The first need would be in the case of many farmers to consolidate the debts of each one at a low rate of interest which would allow the farmer to work himself out of debt. This cannot do under present circumstances.

Conditions for the farmer are hard in Western than in Eastern Canada, and if this fact is realized and is taken into account for it, it will be for the benefit of the whole of Canada.

NEWS OF THE POOL

As the time approaches for the drive for memberships for the new provincial dairy, livestock and poultry pools, which is to be held June 25th, the organization work is speeding up, and the various factors for the drive are being brought into play. Large posters, advertising the drive and the benefits of co-operative marketing, are being placed in all conspicuous places. The advertising campaign is being carried on in all the provinces, and it is the intention to have the posters placed in all conspicuous places. The advertising campaign is being carried on in all the provinces, and it is the intention to have the posters placed in all conspicuous places.

Our stock of GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM ART RUGS is most complete, and our prices are the lowest.

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We have some exceptional bargains in slightly used Oil Stoves: just the thing you need for summer.

- 2 burner Florence Oil Stove with high back, only \$10
- 2 burner Florence Oil Stove, only \$10
- 2 burner New Perfection Oil Stove, without oven \$12
- 2 burner New Perfection Oil Stove, with oven, \$15
- 3 burner New Perfection Oil Stove, with oven, \$20

THE BEST FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME
Opposite Post Office RED DEER

THIRD FORTNIGHTLY CROP REPORT

Issued by Department of Agriculture, Alberta Government, Edmonton, Saturday, May 16, 1925

Seeding of wheat is practically completed throughout the province. This date, save in the territory immediately tributary to Edmonton, which appears to be somewhat later, conditions from 50 to 75 percent of the wheat is in the ground. A few days more of the spring weather, and the seeding of the wheat will be completed. The completion of the seeding in this district.

Reports received indicate that the increase in wheat acreage over the province will probably be 10 percent. Early spring conditions are in the backward winter in the more central and northern districts has led to considerable areas of wheat being under water, and a larger area than usual being put in this way. Seeding of the coarse grains is well under way with from 30 to 50 percent completed.

The weather generally speaking during the past fortnight has been cool and backward, with frosts in certain localities and growth consequently has been retarded. In some of the southern districts early snow wheat is up from two to four inches. Warmer weather is expected, and the growth of the wheat will be improved, however, there being sufficient in the soil to give good germination.

Pasture is improving rapidly, and stock is piling up in condition. A good deal of water is being brought in low places in nearly every district in the province. Sloughs which have been dry for some years past are well filled.

In the southern districts there has been a very large increase in the area of alfalfa. In the Lethbridge district, planting of sugar beets is about completed. The season for winter wheat and rye is small.

No serious outbreak of grasshoppers is anticipated this season. Farmers, however, are urged to keep a sharp lookout for any outbreaks that may occur and report same to the Department at Edmonton at once.

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Issued by Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton. Saturday, May 16, 1925.

Many Join Wheat Pool
There are now 32,000 farmers in the Alberta Wheat Pool, according to a statement made by a director of the Pool last week.

New Pools Organizing
The new provincial pools, for the co-operative marketing of dairy, livestock and poultry products, are being actively organized. The period of the membership drive, which is from June 8 to 23, over 600 meetings have been planned throughout the province.

New Oil Refinery
A new oil refinery, the third to be established in Alberta, will be opened at Edmonton shortly by the Alberta Refineries, Ltd.

First Inter-Provincial School
The first inter-provincial school to be established in the West will be opened at Lethbridge, where it is directly on the border line between Alberta and Saskatchewan. The two provinces will jointly contribute to the support of the school.

Many Tourists Visit Rockies
The season of 1924 saw more than 90,000 tourists visit the Rockies. The fair National Park, according to figures recently made public, was an increase of about 20,000 over the previous year.

Western Butter for the Orient
According to figures published recently, nearly two million pounds of butter were exported from Vancouver during 1924. The bulk of it went to the Orient. The figures were: Japan, 528,355 lbs.; China, 289,070 lbs.; Hong Kong, 205,558 lbs.; Philippines, 188,338 lbs.; United Kingdom, 78,572 lbs.

Idaho Teachers Coming
According to word received in Edmonton, a party of Idaho teachers plan to motor to Alberta during June, visiting Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton, as well as other points in the West.

Much Corn Being Planted
Southern Alberta farmers are going in for corn planting on a greater scale than ever this summer. Last year it was estimated that 67,000 acres were planted. The total will probably reach 100,000 acres this year. Seed corn for 27 plots is being sent out from Lethbridge, and there is expected to be a splendid showing for the corn show which will be held in Lethbridge in November.

Assessment Board at Work
The assessment equalization board for the province is now at work, the active members being W. J. Stockman, W. D. Spencer, S. Ferris and P. W. Billwether of Richmond, who took the active part in the assessment of the board.

Short Course on Bacon Hogs
A short course on Bacon Hogs will be held under the auspices of the Dominion Livestock Branch, Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Alberta.

Here and There

The Good Roads Department of Manitoba expects to complete the Trans-Canada Highway through that province by October the first. This will complete the road from Brandon west to the Saskatchewan boundary.

The city of Halifax, N.B., is planning to re-establish its Provincial Exhibition this coming fall season. The fair has only been held once or twice since the war prior to which it was an annual event.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, England, is taking steps to interest Canadian business men in the export of crushed oyster shells to Great Britain. The United States exports 20,000 tons of crushed shells annually to the British Isles.

The official opening of Crystal Garden, Victoria's latest and finest amusement park will take place on June 1st. Celebrations, including ball, processions, and sports, will mark the occasion and are scheduled to continue until July 1st.

Navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence is now open and has provided employment for hundreds of men from Montreal, Toronto and other cities who have been idle during the winter. Shipping circles are optimistic concerning the season just commenced.

It is announced that the Banff, Alberta, Pow-Wow and Indians Day celebration which takes place annually, will be held this year, July 23 and 24 in the Yoho Valley. On these days the Stewards of the Indians in full regalia, hold their Pow-Wow and compete in contests of every kind.

There are approximately 2,200,000 persons attending school in this country. Of this number, 1,600 are at institutions for the blind and deaf; 81,000 at vocational schools or classes; 14,000 at Indian schools and the remainder attend colleges, universities and normal schools.

With a view to arranging a new trade and transportation agreement between Canada and the British West Indies a conference is to be held at Ottawa in June which will be attended by representatives of the Governments of Canada, Bermuda, Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica and British Honduras.

The gold mines of northern Ontario are said to have yielded a higher income during the first quarter of 1925 than in any similar period of the past five years. The place the income of mining companies in the Porcupine district at nearly six million dollars and in the Kirkland District at one and a quarter millions.

John Hartney, Canadian Pacific Railway engineer, who has recently completed his 42nd year in the company's service, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on St. George's Day at Smiths Falls, Ont. Mr. Hartney is President Bessie's special engineer and was presented with a gold cane.

In an effort to individualize the name of Saint John, N.B., the City Corporation, Board of Trade, and other organizations are in future to spell its name out in full. This port has grown rapidly in importance in recent years and in addition to being the winter headquarters of the fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is also a port of call for numerous lines operating between Europe and America, as well as the centre of a large fishing industry.

Save Trips to Town

Let the Bank save you the time and inconvenience of special trips to town. Send your deposits by mail. They will receive careful and prompt attention, and you will receive an acknowledgment by return post.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

RED DEER BRANCH H. WILLSON, Manager
Branches also at Sylvan Lake, and Rocky Mountain House.

NO. 1 TROOP OF BOY SCOUTS

To any ordinary person or any one who has not seen the Boy Scouts of America, it would be hard to believe that the members of this troop were doing the Highland Fling, on Friday last. A Scotchman would have been surprised to see the members of the troop, who were dressed in kilts, sporrans, and other heavy material, and who were dressed in kilts, sporrans, and other heavy material, and who were dressed in kilts, sporrans, and other heavy material.

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RALPH PATTERSON, Manager

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The News

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PHONE 54.

H. G. SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1925.

EMPIRE DAY

Next Sunday is Empire Day. Because of the day being a Sunday, some of the celebrations will be held on the day after, while the Schools will hold their usual celebration on Friday, the 22nd.

No great crisis and no extraordinary developments have marked the past year for the Empire. It has been a year of sober but not unimportant work. It has probably been the most undisturbed year since the close of the war in respect of world peace. Europe has shown some slight signs of returning to that all sorts international hatreds must be subordinated to at least formally friendly agreements, and the result has been to ease the strain on the British Empire. Within the Empire also the prospects seem more settled. In India, the most dissatisfied section of the Empire, the situation seems to have improved. Some of the leaders of the Swarajist or Independence agitation have publicly disclaimed the idea of force as a means of obtaining their ends, and a firm attitude on the part of the Indian Government has had its effect on the disorderly elements. Only in Egypt has the year seen thoroughly unsatisfactory developments which culminated in the murder of the Sirat Sir Leach in the closing months of last year. Even here the British government's swift and resolute action has resulted in an improvement in the situation.

So far as Canada is concerned, the most important imperial development has certainly been the revival of the stream of immigration under a more intelligent and well planned government scheme than has hitherto been the case. If this continues it will see Canada making another great stride forward in her growth, and making it in a manner which will strengthen the Imperial association.

Taken all round it has been for the Empire a year of quiet advance to the recovery from the exhaustion and nervous strain of the war. Empire Day finds the British Empire holding, with out for the time being any serious challenge to its great position, as the mistress of mighty areas all over the world, the union of many millions of people of diverse races in one peaceful ordered commonwealth.

After the strained, excited years of the war and the uneasy feverish period that followed it, there is cause for quiet but heartening optimism for the outlook before the Empire. We can join in celebrating the Empire Day with no less pride but with more of untroubled peace in our hearts than for many years past.

CANADA AND HER SOLDIERS

There was a fair turn out of people to see the Strathcona Horse arrive in Red Deer on their march to Edmonton last week, and in the evening some thing was done by way of entertainment for the contingent, while the city gave the hospitality of the Fair grounds for horses and men for the night. This at least showed friendly interest on the part of the city and people, but it is somewhat surprising to learn by enquiry that elsewhere on the march there were signs of complete indifference and even some thing very like hostility to the soldiers.

What is the explanation of this? It is, of course, understandable in the case of that small number of men who deliberately shirked their duty in the late war. Inevitably they can find nothing to admire and much to dislike in the very sight of a soldier. That is merely the galled jade winning, and there is no need for argument or enquiry about it.

There is need for enquiry as to the attitude of large numbers of our people. Canada as a whole conspicuously did her duty in the late war. As a whole she would not have shirked it again if the need should arise. There is no lack of patriotism in Canada. Why is there this indifference or even contempt for the soldiers in Canada's service?

The explanation seems to be sheer thoughtlessness. The war was a hate ful and expensive business. War always is. The idea of war and the soldiers are inevitably linked together in the minds of the people. "Get rid of the soldiers," they say. "The French are always at it. They are always having no more war and also we shall save money." It is a complete confusion of thought. It is not and is not the soldiers who cause the war. It was and is the clash of opposing human interests, desires and ambitions, the eliminate or control that clash and war will cease. As long as it exists unchecked war will continue.

Only a blind optimist would suggest that the elimination process has made great progress. Some progress has certainly been made. The idea and

the practice of international co-operation and conciliation have been strengthened greatly since the war. The League of Nations, in spite of its imperfections, is at least a step in the direction of an advance on former conditions. Yet the danger of war still exists.

If that is so, it is only blind folly that will do away with the trained soldiers. It would be just as sensible, or as insane to argue that a policeman is an incentive to crime because he is trained to deal with it. It has been well said that policemen are only soldiers acting alone and soldiers are only policemen acting in a group.

Let us leave out of account for the moment external dangers such as the Oriental invasion of the Pacific Coast from which we are protected by the British and United States navies. Let us take another case. Suppose we completely abolished our soldiers, regular or militia. Suppose some ambitious and clever Communist started an organization among the discontented men in the great cities and the mining districts. It would not be impossible hard to do and some at least of them would have knowledge of war. Then having made his organization, suppose this fellow to declare his intention of imposing any terms he saw fit on the people of Canada. Who would stop him and his rebel army? Who stopped Riel and his rebels 40 years ago? The soldiers and nobody but the soldiers. There is no need to labour the argument. It becomes absolutely clear the moment it is fairly thought out. That being so, it is to be hoped that a more intelligent, even a more honourable attitude towards the soldiers will be adopted by the people of Canada generally, and the blame for war and crime and evil generally placed where it properly belongs.

THE DEATH OF LORD MILNER

In Lord Milner, whose death occurred at the end of last week in England from a long illness, the Empire has lost one of its outstanding public men. He first came into real prominence as Governor of South Africa at the time of the last Boer War, though he had previously done fine work in Egypt under Lord Cromer. His South African administration has been the most critical period for the Empire brought him into the front rank of British statesmen though it earned him the mean hatred of the anti-imperialist and the English Liberals. In the Great War again he did splendid work. He was a member of the Inner War Cabinet of five under Mr. Lloyd George and for a time he was War Minister, where he commanded more confidence from the Army than any other War Minister, not even excluding Lord Kitchener himself. He made a splendid orator and to Mr. Lloyd George, for while the latter supplied the brilliant oratory and capacity for inspiring the nation, Lord Milner in the background supplied the real brains and ideas and at least his full share of the solid work.

He was never what might be called a popular public man. He was rather cold and reserved in manner, and there was an impression amongst the people generally that he was an aristocrat to be respected but not to be loved.

As a matter of fact, he was far more of a democrat than many of the leading Conservatives. In fact he himself said in his book, "Topics of the Hour," that his views on social reform were considered by the Conservatives as "advanced" that they almost classed him as a Socialist. Thus his imperialism on the one hand and his sympathy with the working man's position on the other, placed him between the two parties, Conservative and Labour, and rather stood in the way of his holding public office with either.

His character in both public and private life stood very high. In this respect he was of the very finest type of British public man, than whom no finer exists in the world.

THE MEANING OF THE FRENCH WAR IN MOROCCO

As was to be expected, the French have swiftly and heavily countered the Moorish attack on their territory in Morocco, and have shown Abdol Krim and his soldiers that there is a world of difference between the Spanish and the French, and that the Moors will be able to make a long stand, and if the French and Spanish governments can come to an agreement as to the French army following the Moors into what is nominally though not actually the Spanish zone, the result of Abdol-Krim's attack on the French may be the complete crushing of the Rif tribes and the ending of a troublesome source of disorder in Morocco.

From the point of view of Europe and white races generally, this small war in Morocco is of much more importance than might at first seem to be the case. The French are now masters of a vast Empire in North Africa. During the Great War they drew free-ly on that Empire for men of their armies in Europe. Algerian Arabs, Moroccans, coastguard negroes from Senegal—all fought bravely on the French side. In the latter stages of the war, indeed, the "shock" troops, that is, the picked attacking infantry, of the French army, had a high proportion of black and brown troops from Africa.

After the war, when it came to the

question of the troops to be used in occupying German territory, the French made use of their African troops. It is not quite certain whether this was done as a matter of necessity because of the shortage of French troops proper, or whether it was to some extent done to humiliate the Germans. It certainly enraged them to the very depths, and the result has been that the African troops have learnt that they can fight on an equality with white troops and have even themselves placed in authority over a great white nation. That fact no ally has any doubt about, but on these men even after allowance has been made for the other fact that their officers have almost all been white.

In the meantime the Moors of the Rif, an area in the Spanish zone in Morocco, have waged continuous and successful war on the Spaniards. From the summer of 1921, when the Spanish army suffered a terrible and humiliating disaster at Anual, onwards, the Spaniards have been on the defensive, until now they have been forced to abandon much the greater part of their zone and concentrate all their forces in one small corner, and even there they are not wholly in control. Yet they have all the advantage of arms, equipment, guns, aeroplanes and munitions. They were beaten in sheer fighting ability.

To all the Spanish officers of compromise the Moors have returned decisive rejections. They have fought for a month or so right on the part of the Spaniards to control under any form of government any part of their territory, and it is impossible not to have some sympathy with them when one reads the dignified and not unrespectable words of their communications to the Spaniards.

Then in the last month the Moors have turned their attention to the French and invaded their territory in Morocco. If they had been successful, if they had shown that they could hold their own against the French as against the Spanish, it might well have been that the loyalty to France of her African troops as a whole might have been shaken, and a blaze of insurrection against the white races might have had its effect on the whole world. It is in these facts that the significance of the French war in Morocco lies. It is not a mere insignificant skirmish. It is something like a challenge to the white race from the coloured races.

SCHOOL NOTES

On Friday last the Public School basketball team had arranged for a match at Lacombe, but owing to one of the cars which were to carry the team to Lacombe failing to turn up, half the team was left behind, and the match was cancelled as a result.

In Grade III, the other day, the teacher explained to the class that when a rabbit is running its tail looks like a bit of cotton wool. In due course the class were writing out their recollection of this instruction, when one little pupil was found to have set down the hitherto undiscovered fact that "a rabbit's tail is stuffed with cotton wool."

One of our teachers who has the very young pupils in her charge was distressed the other day to see a little boy and a little girl having a regular fight. She stopped the affair and rebuked the boy, pointing out to him that "a real gentleman does not hit a lady," to which the creaking but pathetic reply was at once returned that "a real lady does not tickle a gentleman." Perhaps not, but the editor of this paper remembers that when he was lying helpless in hospital during the war, three nurses, all perfect ladies, insisted on forcibly powdering his nose.

The tennis tournament has not yet been finished owing to high winds and other reasons. It has been narrowed down to a struggle between Miss Robson and Nip Pearson against Margaret Gaez and Hartwell Bennett. The latter couple beat Catherine Pyke and Keith Caracand last evening by 2 sets to 1 after a hard match.

The Trustee Golfers are again getting ready to defy the School Davids at football and take the means of inviting the said Davids to fix a date preferably in the cool of the evening, when another cue to the death may be brought off.

A serious word has to be spoken to certain young people in the School. Last week in these notes the editor, after a long and thoughtful consideration, made a remark about one of the school masters which was not as tactful as could have been. He said that certain irreverent young people displayed the said paragraph prominently in the school. Now this will not do. This column is intended to put on record what is going on in the schools and to do so with an eye to the good of the school in general, but it must not be used to harm discipline or impair the respect of the pupils for their teachers. It is only by the courtesy of Mr. Locke and his staff that this column is made possible at all, and it is well for the pupils to realize how exceedingly fortunate they are in the kindly atmosphere of interest and good humour that exists between the staff and pupils, so that it is well to be careful not to take any undue advantage of that kindness. Out of school is the place for fun. In school work is the order of the day. The editor himself is to blame for this in the first place, but having thus pleaded his case, he asks for the co-operation of the pupils also, so that we can all have our fun without any accompanying ill effects.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

(Continued from Page 1)

speaking at the Guildhall in London, named as the great figures in the war Lord Jellicoe, Field Marshal Haig, Viscount George, Lord Kitchener and Sir John Cowan, the Quarter-Master-General of the British forces during the war and responsible for their feeding and equipment.

Mr. George Lloyd, lately Governor of Bombay, is to succeed Lord Althorpe as British High Commissioner in Egypt.

Sir Francis Bell, Attorney-General in the New Zealand Government, has succeeded the late Sir Massey as Premier of that Dominion. General O'Duffy, head of the Civic Guard in the Irish Free State, speaking in New York, has declared Ireland to be absolutely peaceful and free from crime. He also made an announcement that 1000 Free State soldiers are co-operating with the Civic Guard in endeavoring to capture certain men wanted in the West of Ireland for their supposed connection with the shooting of unarmed British soldiers at Queenstown two years ago. It also means that a marvelous transformation has come over Ireland in the last six months. In fact the declaration is "optimistic" to put it mildly.

FOREIGN

It is reported that Trotsky has again been taken into the Russian Soviet Government, which probably means that the other members of that Government are afraid to leave him out. General Mangin, one of the most notable figures of the French army since the war, is dead. He took part in the battle of Verdun. He was not in the front of the British forces during the war owing, it is said, to his fierce desire to tolerate no quibbling from anyone as to the exact performance of his obligations under the Treaty of Versailles.

It is announced that M. Briand and M. Caillaux of the French Chamber are to study the question of France's settlement of her foreign debts. M. Caillaux has stated that France must use the German reparation payments for compensating the restoration of the devastated territories and for settlement of her debts abroad. No announcement has yet been made as to the question of taxation in France itself in order to balance the budget. In Bulgaria five Communists have been sentenced to death for participation in the bomb outrage in Sofia, and others to heavy sentences of imprisonment. It is stated that King Boris has refused to sign the death warrants of those sentenced to death, but it is doubtful if he will be able to save them if his ministers really want them executed, as the King's own position is precarious.

There is a revival of Communist activity in Bulgaria and guerrilla fighting seems to be breaking out in various parts of the country. The Bulgarian Government has appealed to the Allied Governments to allow of an increase in the Bulgarian army to cope with these risings.

Marcel Hindenburg has received a tremendous reception on his entry into Berlin as President of the Republic. It seemed as if he were to adopt a far-sighted policy of giving Germany ample time to regain her strength before making any attempt to alter the decisions of the peace treaty, and it is also possible that his opinion of the Kaiser and his family is no longer high enough to induce him to break his oath to the Republic in order to restore them to the throne. It is said that he is proposing to pay an official visit to the occupied area of the Rhineland, which may be objected to by the Allies as allowing of an increase in the occupation of Cologne and its district. The Allies have indicated that they will not evaluate this zone till Germany completes her disarmament.

The question of the control of international traffic in arms has been occupying the attention of the Council of the League of Nations. The League organization provides for an international office for the exchange of information as to this traffic. On the other hand the United States wants the control of the traffic removed from the League to some other international body. Great Britain is asked to carry out a search of ships suspected of carrying arms to any part of the Empire, and it was very disappointing that a larger crowd was not in attendance.

GOOD BOXING PROGRAM AT THE REX

The boxing bill arranged by Manager McNeill at the Rex Theatre, on Thursday evening last, proved the best card as a whole yet seen in Red Deer, and it was very disappointing that a larger crowd was not in attendance.

The Preliminary Charlie Flynn, Wiltshire, and George Staples, of Ridgewood, provided the preliminary. Both boys weighed in at 135 pounds and were in good shape for 3 rounds, drawing applause from the audience. Staples won the first round, Flynn the 2nd, and the 3rd called a draw. Flynn issued a challenge to the winner of the Williams-Flynn bout.

Semi-Final Teddy Rear, Calgary, 146 pounds and Ted Williams, Red Deer, 147, engaged in five 3-minute rounds for the semi-final. Both boys had been seen in action in Red Deer before, and a number wished to see his bout with Williams. This man started off at a good clip, with Williams on the offensive, and winning the first round, though some good moves were exchanged. Williams also won the 2nd and 3rd rounds, the latter by a big margin, as seemed to be the strongest of the two. Williams appeared to be in poor condition before he was sent a hard contest. Fred Lund acted as referee in this match.

Williams put up a good exhibition, but will have to get in much better condition before he will stand a hard contest. Fred Lund acted as referee in this match.

THE FINAL The main event of the evening was a scheduled 12-round bout, with Bader Whitehead, Penhold, 164½ pounds, and Steve Solstice, Calgary, 165½, the contestants. Bader Whitehead is well known to fans in Red Deer and district, having boxed here several times, but Solstice made his first appearance.

Although about the same weight, these men differed greatly in build. Whitehead being tall with a long reach, while Solstice was shorter and stockily built. Whitehead's height and reach gave him a distinct advantage in the hand fighting, though Solstice perhaps was the heavier boxer. Whitehead was awarded the first round, forcing the fighting, from the start. The second round saw some hard fighting, and was declared a draw. The 3rd was also a good round, and a draw. In the 4th Whitehead came back strong and was given the award. 5th round a draw. Whitehead side bored right in the sixth and Solstice went down for count of five, and a few seconds later was again down. He appeared very dazed, but white, but stuck until end of round. Whitehead's round.

Solstice came back fresher in the 7th, and this round was declared a draw. Whitehead again drew the decision in the 8th, appearing stronger and on the offensive.

The 9th came in the 9th, when, after a series of body blows, culminating with one to the solar plexus, Solstice went down for the count, and Whitehead was acclaimed victor. Tom Gravelly, Gadsby, refereed the main bout.

ALWAYS TRUST THE DOCTOR

"Ah, doctor, I suffer too much. Let me die!" "I don't need your advice, madam! I know my own work!"

hills back with considerable losses and have relieved almost all their beleaguered outposts, but the rising is not yet ended. The reports from Spanish sources are almost all the French losses and difficulties, but these are naturally colored by Spanish jealousy of the swift success of the French army where the Spanish army failed hopelessly. It will probably take the Premier some time to put a complete finish to the Moorish activities especially if they cannot come to an arrangement with the Moors as to entering the nominally Spanish zone. There are statements that some German aviators are helping the Moors and that arms and ammunition have been landed in Morocco by a German submarine. There is no doubt that the Moors have for some time past been receiving supplies of various kinds from abroad, but it is not certain whether these come from secretly

hostile governments or from the usual private agencies which make a profit from dealing in the supply of arms to revolutionaries anywhere.

HONESTY

A man and a boy were going along a quiet street together when the former bent down and picked up a stone which had fallen out of someone's pocket. "There's aethin' like honesty, my son," he remarked to the boy, as he selected a vantage place for the stone beside some railings. A hundred yards further on a second glove was encountered. "Mikie! me! calculated the man of honesty, as he picked it up and tried it on. 'If this is no the neebour's of the first one, and jist me th' Hurry back, Jamie, and fetch it.'"

JOHNSON'S REPAIRS

ALWAYS THE BEST-YET COST NO MORE

E. G. JOHNSON

Watchmaker & Jeweller

Red Deer

Delivery Schedule

With a view to improving our Delivery Service, we have arranged the following schedule. Please govern your requirements accordingly.

South and Parkvale—8:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Michener Hill—9:45 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
West Park—2:30 p.m.
North Red Deer—4:30 p.m.
North and Waskasoo—9 a.m., 11 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

LOOK HERE!

People wanting No. 1 Quality Meats at reasonable prices, grain fed and fresh killed.

No. 1 Pot Roast	8c to 10c per lb.
No. 1 Boils and Stews	5c to 8c per lb.
No. 1 Stewing and Boiling Veal	10c per lb.
No. 1 Stewing Lamb	12 1/2c to 15c per lb.
No. 1 Roast Pork, small pigs,	20c to 28c per lb.
Pork Chops	22c to 30c per lb.

Fresh Fish arrives twice a week from the Coast Cured Fish always on hand

We have always on hand a full line of COOKED AND CURED MEAT of the very highest quality.

POULTRY IN SEASON

Highest Cash Price paid for Hides, Wool, Horsehair and Livestock.

PHONE 232

ALBERTA MEAT MARKET

WILSON & TEASDALE, Proprietors

SPECIAL!

We are offering
A SUIT
made of full 18 oz. Salts
Blue Serge
Guaranteed solid worsted, indigo dye,
London shrunk, and fast color, for
For \$35.00

We have other Suits from
\$19.75 up

In good Imported Tweeds and
Worsted.

Agents for Leishman and Hobblerlin
Tailored Clothes

The highest grade of Tailoring in
Canada.



MUNRO AND BAINES

OPPOSITE FORD GARAGE, RED DEER

A little out of the way, but a Saving in every step.

Shoe Dept.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID CALF OXFORDS

Regular \$5.50 and \$5.95 at \$3.95 pair
"William's" quality, made over neat last with medium toe and medium and low military heels; mostly all sizes, 2½ to 6.

WOMEN'S BLACK KID CUSHION SOLE OXFORDS

Special at \$2.95 pair

Women who are troubled with tired aching feet will find real foot ease in a pair of these soft kid shoes; made on neat last with full round toe and low rubber heels; sizes 2½ to 8.

WOMEN'S AND GROWING GIRLS' PATENT LEATHER SANDALS

Special at \$2.49 pair

A superior quality sandal of soft patent leather, oak tanned leather soles, rubber heels; sizes 2½ to 6.

BOYS' LEATHER SOLE BROWN CANVAS BOOTS

Sizes 11 and 12, at \$1.65 pair

Cool and serviceable for hot weather; good quality brown canvas with leather toe cap, vamp and heel strap.

ELK PLAY BOOTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Special at \$2.65 pair

Light, durable shoes for summer wear; uppers of cream elk leather with pliable chrome tanned leather soles and heels; sizes 11 to 2.

BOYS' BROWN CANVAS RUNNING SHOES

Special at \$1.15 and \$1.25 pair

Made from good quality brown canvas and first quality corrugated rubber soles, reinforced rubber toe cap.

"WILLIAM'S" BLACK CALF OXFORDS FOR BOYS

\$3.45 and \$3.95 pair

Made on neat comfortable last, flexible sewn soles and solid rubber heels; a "William's" quality that will give the best of service.

Sizes 11 to 13½ at \$3.25 pair
Sizes 1 to 5½ at \$3.95 pair

MEN'S FINE DRESS BOOTS

Special at \$3.95 pair

Good quality side leather in black or brown, neat round toe last, medium weight Goodyear stitched soles, half rubber heels; sizes 5½ to 11.

MEN'S WHITE TENNIS OXFORDS

Priced at \$1.50 pair

Fine quality canvas and corrugated rubber soles and heels; sizes 6 to 10.

Groceries

GROCERY SECTION

Sugar is lower than it has been for some years, and we consider it good buying.

B.C. Sugar—
100 lb sack \$8.25
50 lb sack \$4.20
20 lb sack \$1.75
10 lb sack 90¢
Icing or Lump Sugar 2 lbs for 25¢

Purity or Robin Hood Flour—
98 lb sack \$5.20
49 lb sack \$2.65
24 lb sack \$1.35
Gold Seal Flour 98 lb sack \$4.80

PURE JAMS

Strawberry, Raspberry, Loganberry, Black Currant and Gooseberry, 4s, per tin 80¢
Peach, Blackberry or Plum, 4s 75¢
MacAllister's Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb tin 65¢

COCOA IN BULK

Pure Cocoa for cooking, etc. 12½¢ lb
Pure Cocoa, fine flavor 20¢ lb
Pure Cocoa, Dutch 30¢ lb
Seedless Raisins 5 lb pkt. 65¢
25 lb box \$3.10
Seeded Raisins 5 lb pkt. 70¢
Prunes, evaporated 5 lb pkt. 70¢
Peaches, evaporated 5 lb pkt. \$1.10

ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP

5 lb tins 50¢ 10 lb tins 90¢
20 lb tins \$1.75

SOAP

Fairbanks Family Soap 20 bars \$1
Gold or P. & G. White Naphtha Soap 17 bars \$1

It Pays to Pay Cash

The W. E. LORD CO. LTD. RED DEER, ALBERTA. Registered TRADE MARK No. 50760

Special May Prices in Millinery



For the 24th of May selling we are showing the naggiest and smartest hats that have been on display at Lord's this season, and the prices are actually less than half what they should be.

Children's Hats for good wear in plain colors. Ladies' and Children's Garden Hats of peanut straw, and a few Ladies' Straw Hats are included in this group at this very special offer of **HALF PRICE**

Children's Hats of Fine Milan Straw in large turned-up style and also with drooping brim and poke shapes, in navy, black, sand, white and combinations of colors. Specially priced at **\$1.25 and \$1.95**

Ladies' Hats at this price include white milans, pineapple straw sailiors, pokes and sports hats of fancy silk, and also Angora and straw sports hats. This is a very special price and should not be overlooked **\$2.95**

Black Hats in poke and sailor styles are always good and this season black and white models are quite smart and can be worn with practically every costume. These are all the very smartest styles and the price is very reasonable indeed. Only **\$2.95**

Here's an opportunity to buy an exclusive model at a great saving in the newest styles—Pokes, off-the-face, and large models, flower and ribbon trimmed. You will be delighted with these charming chapeaux at only **\$4.95 and \$6.95**

Ready-to-Wear

TRICOLETTE DRESSES of good quality for summer in light colors. Exceptional value for **\$9.95**

BLUE HEATHER TUXEDO SUIT for golfing, tennis and general sports wear. Also Navy Blue Sports Suit in tuxedo style. These suits are splendidly made and will serve many purposes, at a price that you can't afford to miss. Only **\$9.95**

Two Dresses only for Afternoon Wear; Fine Crepe Dress in Tan, and All-Wool Knitted Dresses for sports and general utility dress. These dresses are all of the very best materials and will go quickly at the very special price of **\$14.50**

KNITTED SUITS for sports this year are very popular, and we have some smart styles. One is a sand in tuxedo style with vestee, belt, and two patch pockets. The skirt is gathered into an elastic waistband with three rows of narrow blue around the bottom. Priced at only **\$14.50**

Soft textured fabrics fashion these coats. The shades are colorful, in solid tones and in plaids and heather mixtures that blend harmoniously. Lines are long and slender, of course. Quality fabrics and minute attention to details give these coats a delightful distinction.

The range of coats at these prices is one of the best assorted anywhere, and we shall be glad of an opportunity to show you our stock.

Attractively priced at **\$12.95, \$14.95 to \$19.75**

Men's Wear

MEN'S TOP COATS

RUBBERIZED TWEED

A coat for every kind of weather. Rain and wind-proof. A coat every man should have. Neat patterns in grey and brown Tweeds; belted style, Raglan and set-in sleeves. Regular values to \$13.50. Specially priced at **\$10.00**

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

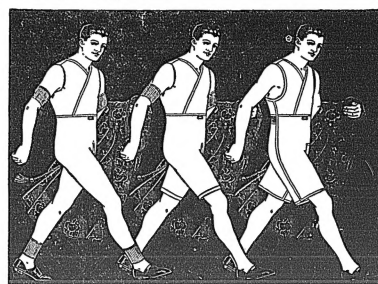
These warm days make you think of cool underwear. These Balbriggan shirts and drawers are real values for men who like two-piece garments; in all sizes, 32 to 42. Specially priced at, per garment **75¢**

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

Men's Dress Print Shirts in neat stripe patterns, custom made; will wear and wash well. Sizes 14½ to 17. Regular values \$1.35 to \$1.50. Specially priced at **95¢ each**

MEN'S MERINO COMBINATIONS

Men's Merino Combinations in medium weight, natural mottled shade; sizes 36 to 42. Splendid summer garments that will give good wear. Specially priced, per suit **\$1.35**



Hatchway No Button Underwear

The favorite underwear for summer wear. You need not worry about buttons on Hatchway underwear. Just slip into them. Worn by all well dressers. If you want comfort in underwear, ask for Hatchway. B. V. D. style in Nainsook or Soisette cloth, at **\$1.50 and \$2.00** Balbriggan, with half sleeve and three-quarter length leg, at **\$2.00** Suit

MEN'S MERINO COMBINATIONS

Men's Natural Merino Combinations; medium weight; perfect in fit and workmanship; strong, durable and comfortable. Splendid value at **\$1.50** Suit

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN COMBINATIONS

Light weight Balbriggan combinations for warm weather; cool and comfortable. Sizes 34 to 44. Special at **\$1.35** Suit

MEN'S CHAMBRAY WORK SHIRTS

12 dozen men's chambray work shirts in plain khaki, grey and blue; well made. A splendid summer shirt for the man who toils. Sizes 14½ to 18. Specially priced at **95¢ each**



A Special for Men

MEN'S WORK SOCKS

5 dozen Men's Khaki Work Socks, good medium weight, full size. Extra Special, per pair **25¢**

Dry Goods



Striped Broadcloth of good quality in rust and blue stripe—splendid for children's and ladies' dresses.

Very specially priced at **29¢**

Striped Zephyr in green, blue and peach ground with bright colored striped design, for summer dresses; 36 inches wide. Regular 60¢ for **39¢**

Crepe in attractive stripes for dainty summer frocks, good weight material in green and blue ground. Regular 50¢ for **39¢**

Striped Suiting, tan with blue stripe; a fine corded material that washes and wears excellently. In stripes of different widths. Splendid for children's clothes and ladies' dresses or blouses. Regular 40¢ at **3 yards for \$1.00**

Victorian Fabrics—a new material for house dresses, aprons or children's garments in checks and small flower designs. Boil-proof and sun-proof. Regular 39¢ **Special 29¢**

"Horrockses" Shirting in dark colors, in narrow and pin stripes, seven patterns; 31 inches wide. Regular 60¢ for **48¢**

Chintz in several attractive designs of good quality for side drapes, cushions, comforters and many other uses; 36 inches wide, only **25¢ yard**

Corsets

CLEARING UP ODD LINES OF CORSETS

About 5 dozen pairs of medium and high grade corsets in which we have not complete range of sizes, but in the lot the sizes are from 19 to 34. These include La Diva No. 4000 and No. 692, Practical Front 3360 and 3684, other D. & A. models, Nemo Self-Reducing, No. 525; Gossard, Nos. 388, 573, 584, 263 and 297 models. These corsets are regularly sold at \$5.50 to \$7.50, and are clearing at **\$1.95**

Baby's Quick Slip Rubber Pantees, made of strong durable rubber. Regular 75¢ for **55¢**

"Protecto" Sanitary, Ventilated All-Rubber Bloomers. Regularly priced at \$1.75 **Special \$1.25**

Hardware

Galvanized Pails 55¢, 65¢, 75¢, 95¢

Extra Heavy 16 qt. Hot Galvanized Pails **Special \$1.10**

A few 14 qt. Dairy Pails left at **85¢**

Chamoline for cleaning and polishing automobiles, furniture and windows—does the work of a whole chamois skin. Each **65¢**

Sponges—10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 75¢

HAVE YOU TRIED "RENOL" FOR YOUR CAR

BASEBALL

Baseball Bats 45¢ to \$2.50

Balls 25¢ to \$2.00

Finger Gloves 75¢ to \$6.00

First Base Mitts \$4.00 and \$9.00

Ask for booklet 'The Knack of Batting'

TENNIS BALLS—

Reach 1925, each **50¢**

Slazenger's 1925, each **65¢**

BENTLEY RACQUETS \$3.50 to \$8.25

WINDOW SCREENING AND SCREEN DOORS

Specials for This Week

GOSSARD WAISTS FOR CHILDREN made of strong white jean cloth, buttoned down the back, reinforced around the waist; all sizes. Regular \$1.10 for **85¢**

WOOL AUTO ROBES, reversible plaids in six different colorings in attractive patterns with fringe. Regular \$16.50 value specially priced at **\$9.95** Regular \$12.00 quality priced at **\$6.95**

BROWN PLUSH RUGS, reversible, bound edges; splendid for a car or camping. Regular \$6.50, special at **\$3.95**

SMART STYLES IN WOMEN'S "SNO-WHITE" CANVAS STRAP PUMPS AND OXFORDS **\$1.95 Pair**

High grade, "Kingsbury" quality, made of fine white duck with flexible leather soles, medium and low heels; sizes 2½ to 7.

Shipment of Crockery

We are unpacking a shipment of CROCKERY direct from England consisting of plain and decorated tea pots, bowls, jugs, casseroles, and tea sets. We are in a position to offer these at very attractive prices. Watch our window for display.

A LOCAL MOVING PICTURE COMPANY

FACTS AND POSSIBILITIES

The moving picture has now become an established and recognized part of our social life. The manufacture of moving pictures has become a great industry, employing thousands of persons, making use of very large sums of capital. It is a highly organized industry, and like so many modern industries is tending to become more so, and to fall into the hands of a few large trusts. One has only to watch a modern picture being exhibited to note the high level of technical excellence which has been attained in the making of them. To the ordinary spectator there seems to be something supremely marvelous about them. Take such a picture as Douglas Fairbanks' "Thief of Baghdad," in which a crowd of thousands of men, armed with swords and spears, were made to spring up out of the ground by the mere blowing of a horn of some powder, while a winged horse galloped easily through the clouds. That over finer details, such as the "Horsemen of the Apocalypse" showed some wonderful photographic effects, and that there is hardly a picture on the screen that does not demonstrate a high degree of skill.

It is the same with the stage management of such things as great crowds and artificial scenery. They show great skill and the most lavishness in respect of expense. Yet it is quite doubtful whether the prevailing practice is not in some cases a little overdone. The moving picture theatre seems to have been attacked by the same disease as the speaking theatre, in which the business and magnificence of production are sometimes used to cover poverty of plot and mediocrity of acting. It is a moot question whether results at least as good could not be got with less expense. In the case of the moving picture, the more elaborate and superficial display were put into the plots and setting of the pictures. A further element in the expense of production is the salaries paid to leading actors and actresses. Even after the cost of the picture, the salaries in these matters, which seem to be the habitual practice in statements made public in newspapers and other periodicals, the salaries paid to the stars of the profession are out of all proportion to their real value. There are few actors and actresses in the moving picture profession whose acting really stands out head and shoulders above that of the rank and file. Certainly it is hard to believe that any moving picture actor or actress is really worth a salary which dwarfs in insignificance that of any prime minister or official of the Empire, or even that of a member of the royal household. In short, it is at least possible to argue that the moving picture industry is to some extent a gigantic bluff worked on the public, who might inevitably get just as good pictures at lower prices if they went about it in the right way.

The cost of making a film, so far as the more photography is concerned, is approximately the per foot for a fully developed film ready for use. This is the cost if the work of development is done by an outside agency for the owners of the film. Naturally the great companies do all these things for themselves, and so reduce the cost considerably. Now a film passes over the screen at about the rate of 1,000 feet in 15 to 20 minutes, so that every quarter of an hour approximately \$150.00 worth of photography is shown to the public. A film story which lasts, now, approximately 4,000 feet of film, or \$600.00 worth of photography, includes no allowance for the salaries of actors and actresses, of the photographer, or for scenery, dresses, but if these can be obtained conditionally free, a film can be made for about the above cost, though allowance should certainly be made for spoiled parts of the film or "cutting" or "clipping," as we think it is called.

Here then lies the chance of the local company. Given a number of capable amateur actors and actresses, given someone ingenious enough to write a plot for them which will be simple enough to be acted without much cost in costumes and with the use only of natural scenery, and yet of sufficient interest to hold the public, it is possible to produce a picture locally which will be able to sell on the general film market at a price amply recompensating the cost of taking and leaving a profit over for those concerned.

So far as the photography is concerned, as long as natural light only is used, the ordinary principles of everyday photography hold good, as it is evident from the photographs taken of outdoor sporting events, processions and such things. Once artificial light has to be used, technical questions of make-up and other things come in to complicate matters. A serviceable camera can be got for from \$200.00 to \$500.00 new. That will not be capable of many of the tricks that it will do perfectly well for straightforward photography. It can be operated after very little practice by any man with a good knowledge of ordinary photography, but a train moving picture camera man can in any event be hired for \$40.00 per week or so, and cameras themselves can also be got on hire, if purchase is thought undesirable.

Now, Alberta and Western Canada generally is well adapted for the taking of films. The light is, as a rule, excellent. In this district with its woods and lakes, and with the Rocky Mountains at hand, there is no lack of picturesque scenery. A highly experienced camera man who had taken moving pictures all over the world

for the Pathé Company, gave it as his opinion in conversation that Western Canada was most suitable for making, and of course there have been several widely exhibited films taken in the West, such as one called "Back to God's Country." The winter of Canada, with its sunlight, snow and ice, lends itself well to the making of moving pictures.

There would, therefore, seem to be no real reason why film making should not be established as a successful industry amongst us. Yet it has hardly been attempted, and such attempts as have been made seem to have been by no means always successful. Some of them have resulted in losses. Others just about paid expenses. As far as can be ascertained, the trouble seems to have been in the expensive settings and equipment and the salaries of those concerned.

Red Deer has great advantages for the trial of such a small scheme. It has admirable scenery with woods, rivers and lakes all ready for use. However, Red Deer also has the nucleus of a capable dramatic club, as was shown in the last two years. There is no reason why an attempt should not be made to form a local film company and make a picture with local money and local actors and actresses. No doubt all concerned would give their time free for the assistance on condition of sharing in the profits if the picture turned out to be a success. On this basis it would be no more than a matter of \$1,000.00 to make the experiment. If the resulting picture was at all good, it would be a local success. If it was that sum, and surely, say, 100 people in the district can be found to venture \$100.00 each on this enterprise, then the work would be excellent fun and might also be a first rate advertisement for the local enterprise.

There are difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, of course. The making of the film is a very difficult task. It is not a matter of merely taking a picture and making an effort merely because there are formidable rivals in the field. The market is in the hands of the "big boys" as it is called. The management of the company would need skill and tact. There seems to be something in acting which brings out all the innate vanity and jealousy of human nature, and people who will stand a fair measure of criticism in other things, become furious if their acting capacity is in the smallest degree reflected on. That means a careful selection of actors and actresses, and a careful selection of the scenes to be something in acting which brings out all the innate vanity and jealousy of human nature, and people who will stand a fair measure of criticism in other things, become furious if their acting capacity is in the smallest degree reflected on.

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HAYNES HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Muller went down to Oregon last week on a nice trip. The broken arm is healing well. Mr. Muller will have to take life easy this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Irish were in Red Deer this week and down to Innisfail to Presbyterian and Presbyterian. They had a very pleasant trip. Now a film passes over the screen at about the rate of 1,000 feet in 15 to 20 minutes, so that every quarter of an hour approximately \$150.00 worth of photography is shown to the public. A film story which lasts, now, approximately 4,000 feet of film, or \$600.00 worth of photography, includes no allowance for the salaries of actors and actresses, of the photographer, or for scenery, dresses, but if these can be obtained conditionally free, a film can be made for about the above cost, though allowance should certainly be made for spoiled parts of the film or "cutting" or "clipping," as we think it is called.

GENERAL CHANGE

—In—

TRAIN SERVICE

MAY 17th, 1925.

Northbound

Daily—

No. 521—At 4.50 a.m.; Lv. 4.55 a.m.

No. 522—At 7.50 a.m.; Lv. 7.55 a.m.

Daily except Sunday.

No. 523—At 11.35 a.m.; Lv. 11.45 a.m.

Southbound

Daily—

No. 524—At 3.15 a.m.; Lv. 3.20 a.m.

No. 525—At 10.00 a.m.; Lv. 10.05 a.m.

Daily except Sunday.

No. 526—At 3.25 p.m.; Lv. 3.35 a.m.

Red Deer-Rocky Mountain House

Westbound

No. 613—

Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat, 12.15 p.m.

Eastbound

No. 614—

Tues, Thurs, Sat, 9.35 a.m.

TRANS-CANADA LIMITED, Nos. 7

and 8 (Standard sleeping cars) will be operated after very little practice by any man with a good knowledge of ordinary photography, but a train moving picture camera man can in any event be hired for \$40.00 per week or so, and cameras themselves can also be got on hire, if purchase is thought undesirable.

Now, Alberta and Western Canada generally is well adapted for the taking of films. The light is, as a rule, excellent. In this district with its woods and lakes, and with the Rocky Mountains at hand, there is no lack of picturesque scenery. A highly experienced camera man who had taken moving pictures all over the world

for the Pathé Company, gave it as his opinion in conversation that Western Canada was most suitable for making, and of course there have been several widely exhibited films taken in the West, such as one called "Back to God's Country." The winter of Canada, with its sunlight, snow and ice, lends itself well to the making of moving pictures.

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FROM THE POETS

THE SANDS OF DEE

(From the Red Deer City Library)

FOUR FAMOUS MYSTERIES

by Sir John Hall.

For those who like stories which combine the attraction of mystery with historic events, the book makes a most interesting reading. The first problem considered is that of the secret treaty made in 1897 on a raft moored in the middle of the river Niemen between the Czar Alexander of Russia and the Emperor Napoleon of France. It was a treaty fraught with the utmost danger to Britain. It was made on the 25th of June. There were neither telegraphs, railways or steamships in those days. Travel was slow at the best, and the secret was kept for months because all Europe was torn with war. Yet not later than the 21st of July the contents of that Treaty made with such elaborate precautions for secrecy and managed to betray it so quickly to the British Government? For long there was a tradition that a British officer named McKenzie was actually present at the raft, the details of a Russian soldier. This fantastic story is now discredited, and the author of the book has a theory as to how the secret was discovered, which may not be the correct one but which is at least plausible and fits in with facts as are known about the case. It is providing to modern students of history the result that the papers which were carefully sought for and destroyed at the death of the man to whom the secret to the British Government and so having a not inconsiderable part in the eventual defeat of Napoleon and the saving of Great Britain.

The second mystery is that of Mr. Beaulieu's disappearance. This man was sent by the British Government in 1809 as Envoy to the Austrian Emperor. Austria had again taken up arms against Napoleon, but was swiftly and hopelessly defeated at Vienna. The Emperor had again taken up arms against Napoleon, but was swiftly and hopelessly defeated at Vienna. The Emperor had again taken up arms against Napoleon, but was swiftly and hopelessly defeated at Vienna.

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BOOK COLUMN

(From the Red Deer City Library)

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by Sir John Hall.

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1/2 lb. VACUUMIZED TINS

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL

Always the same

15¢

PACKETS

THE CANADIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION

Mr. J. R. Weston, who served with the Canadian Cavalry in the late war, and himself took part in the late cavalry work which was the last few months of the war, has called our attention to the following account of cavalry action written by an infantry officer who watched it, and published in the January, 1924, number of The Canadian Cavalry Quarterly.

In view of the march of the Strathcona Horse detachment through Red Deer, this account should be of especial interest.

"Surely my most impressive experience during the late war was a view of cavalry in action. Somewhat delayed on account of enforced inaction during the long march to trench warfare preceding the operations of 1918, then the cavalry came gloriously into its own and proved its indispensable worth as an offensive and defensive arm."

On August 28, 1918, our battalion went over in support on that first day of the great Amiens push, and through the illustrious "Pals" at their objective and attack and consolidate Capes Wood under cover of a cavalry assault. With no artillery preparation the mounted troops, with their pent up energy to the front line, then were to pave the way for our consolidation of our position.

Our assembly position in advance of the Battalion objective was on the forward slope of a hill overlooking a valley some 300 yards in width. A bright sunshine of noonday in August—birds singing and wild flowers growing about us—we were so far advanced beyond the firing line that few signs of war's devastation were evident, and it seemed for a moment like a picnic outing.

Soon in low ground behind us horde of cavalry were seen assembling. In our infantry ignorance it seemed a chance of man-of-war's rushing rather than a stand against the enemy. Our inaccurate impression was the entire cavalry corps was supporting us instead of a mere two squadrons.

A rush down the sunken road to the ridge on our immediate right and they deployed into lines, the valley before us. Climbing the rise from the valley with a cheer of victory, the furious assault, charged the level field of 400 or 500 yards to the bullet speeding wood fire from the front—a truly wonderful sight. In the face of a frantic though futile fire from the enemy machine guns, they charged with impetuous bravery, and there a riderless horse scampered back, or imbued with Hun-hunt spirit, joined the chase, belching a usually, whose only regret was that he could not be "in at the death."

Within a minute from the sound of the charge, the horsemen were lost to sight in the woods and panic-stricken Huns were dribbling from the woods with hands reaching Heavenward in supplication for mercy and humble demonstration of docile submission.

Thus came the convictions of the unparaphrased value of the swift, prompt cavalry in assault. The speed with which the defensive field of fire of the enemy was crossed, permitted the guns to open up, and the fire, their impetuous and positive force paralyzed their trigger fingers (a sensation familiar to us all) and the less than 60 seconds of time allowed but a minimum number of casualties to that glorious little assault force.

The infantry followed, deployed across the front in our slugging, piling, methodical way. We met no opposition from our front, requiring only some necessary precaution against a scattered fire from our flank.

The company to which the writer was attached arrived at its objective without casualty, an unprecedented record in view of the prepared resistance.

On the morning of the following

trouble by Dr. Woodpecker, who, finally taking advantage of the weakness and decay of his patient, hollowed a home for himself out of the heart of the tree, moved in, and takes legal possession of the estate.

More of a quick by Dr. Y. B. Sapstucker, who bleeds the trees in good old-fashioned style. He taps the trees in a pattern like a cross-word puzzle in the bark of the tree, then corks himself on the sap, and from the wounds. Needless to say, he does much more harm than good. Dead trees all throughout the country are the result of his failure of his method.

Perhaps this year we can assist our struggling tree neighbors by being careful not to break, burn or destroy any of them without the best of reasons.

They will reward us with their beauty and cool shade.

EXAMINER'S REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL MARKETS

Calgary, Thursday, May 14th.

Cattle.—Beef—Prices on the Calgary market lower today than yesterday. Choice, \$17 to \$17.50; medium, \$16 to \$16.50; stock, \$15 to \$15.50. Choice, \$17 to \$17.50; medium, \$16 to \$16.50; stock, \$15 to \$15.50. Choice, \$17 to \$17.50; medium, \$16 to \$16.50; stock, \$15 to \$15.50.

THE LEAVES COME OUT

Each springtime the new leaves are eagerly looked for and impatiently awaited. How glad it is to see the branches which have been bare all the winter, decked again in robes of fluttering, shimmering green.

While we wait for the leaves, the trees are anything but idle. If we watch them closely we can see the changes as they occur and to follow more or less intelligently the processes by means of which the trees perform the miracle that transforms the face of the whole countryside. It must be because the leaves are not yet out that the trees are so full of life and vigor.

Then, too, we fall to appreciate the marvellous cleverness of the trees, the thoughtful shrewdness of their workshop of nature that we miss so much that it is strange and wonderful in the lives of living things about us.

Yet we know the coming of the leaves is but a miracle of an instant but the result of long and patient preparation begun in the previous autumn and continued through the cold, discouraging winter of early spring.

The young leaves are developed in shapely packages, known as buds, which are folded, planed or curled according to nature's design, but each free to shake out its own way when the perfect when the proper time arrives.

If you care to watch interesting things, collect various buds and study how the different species of trees plan to overcome obstacles and achieve a successful debut for the leaves.

For the trees have their own troubles. Insect larvae try to bore into the buds, and later armies of them feed on the tender leaf blades. Aphids and leaf rollers convert the tree foliage into a mass of tangled, tangled new leaves. Storms and moths and animals tear down the supporting branches.

Worst of all are the enemies that tunnel through the defenses of bark and tough bud covering, attacking the vital inner tissues of the tree as disease usually attacks man. The chief offenders in this respect are the bark boring beetles whose larvae make such wonderful traceries on the wood under the bark, and certain saws, the larvae of which live in broad tunnels. It is possible that they make the tree feel quite ill and in the end usually succeed in destroying it.

However, a surgeon is called in. Dr. Woodpecker, who taps cheerfully, and the tree is operated on. His surgical instruments, drill, saw, hammer and tweezers are carried compactly in his bill. The hole he drills is packed inside his skull, for he has no difficulty in diagnosing the case and locating the seat of the trouble. Soon the operation is over, and Dr. Woodpecker is crisscrossing with well directed strokes into the bole of the tree.

The fat grub is speared on the barbed tongue, drawn out of his snug retreat and consumed at once, for this doctor collects food as he goes, his fee being the choice morsel extracted from the patient.

From the woodpecker's point of view the operation has been a complete success, but, alas, the tree has little more than a respite. The grub is still alive, for years, operated on again and again for the same kind of

NOTED DANCING MASTER

To Present Double Attraction Here at McBride's Hall, Saturday, May 23.

The impending visit of Prof. Sullivan, of the Sullivan Academy of Dancing, will be awaited with anticipation by dancers and music lovers generally. As the dance circles for a number of years, and to many there he needs no introduction. It is the first time he has been introduced to leave Edmonton in a professional capacity. With him will appear the Dancing Academy Orchestra.

There is to be a special class in dancing directed by Prof. Sullivan personally—presenting an unusual opportunity to many who wish to learn dancing, and to those who desire to "brush up" their steps. The waltz, fox trot, one step and two step—all four dances will be taught in one lesson, the same evening. There is also to be a special public dance the same evening, and those who wish to enjoy this special case open for this unusual treat.

One night only. The dancing class starts at 8 p.m. The public dance at 9 p.m. There will be no spectators permitted in the hall during the dancing class.

Here and There

The mineral, fish and land resources of British Columbia will again be extensively advertised at Vancouver this year at a cost of \$18,000 or \$19,000, according to a statement by Premier Oliver.

The Universal Film Company is perfecting its plans for filming the Calgary Stampede this summer as part of a forthcoming production in which Lord Gibson will star. This will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

Canadian exports to France in 1924 were valued at \$482,856,000, francs as against imports from that country of \$392,644,000 francs. There has been a marked increase in trade of late years which is attributed partly to the Treaty of Commerce and the propaganda work of the Canadian Pacific Exhibition train.

S. Frank Muscard of the South African Irrigation Association, Johannesburg, who has just completed an independent investigation of the agricultural conditions throughout Canada has stated that he is "perfectly satisfied with the possibilities Canada has to offer the right type of settler."

"Montie" the lead dog of the famous Chateau Frontenac husky team realized \$1,200 during the Humana Society tag-day Toronto recently. He collected on behalf of this organization throughout the city and the tag that was sold was decorated with his portrait.

Broadcasting of copyright songs in the United States is declared subject to copyright fees or royalties just as much as publication by other methods of performance. This decision, which has considerable bearing on the Canadian Copyright Bill, now under discussion in Ottawa, was reached as a result of a recent test case in the United States.

Approximately five millions dollars will be spent in maintaining and constructing new highways within the Province of Quebec during the present year. At present there are 2,688 miles of highway in the province stretching into all parts of Quebec and linking up with main roads in the U.S. and the sister provinces to the East and West.

According to a report prepared by the Merchants Exchange of Vancouver, forty-two regular steamship lines are now operating out of that harbor, the gross tonnage for last year being 14,473,518 which is over a million tons in excess of the 1923 figure. The new Pacific Great Eastern Railway is now erecting a new pier there which will be one of the finest and largest on the continent.

The Campbell River Company of White Rock has purchased the entire holdings of the James Logging Company of Vancouver which include 56,000 acres of timber lands, containing over two billion feet of logs, a saw mill with a capacity of more than 50,000 feet of lumber a day, three large tugs and a complete logging outfit. A sum of more than five millions dollars is said to be involved.

Arrangements have been completed to ship 200 bales by Canadian authors to be exhibited at Wembley this year. A special grant has been made by the Provincial Government of Quebec to provide artists' studios for these bales many of which will be by French Canadian authors. That this is to be done is largely due to the initiative of the Arts, Sciences and Letters Society of Quebec City in co-operation with the provincial government.

INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE

Teacher—"Why do you always add up wrong?"

Scholar—"I don't know."

Teacher—"Does any one help you?"

Scholar—"Yes, my father."

Teacher—"What is he?"

Scholar—"A waiter!"

After a hard day's work nothing is so satisfying as a bottle of

CALGARY BEER

"The Beer with a Reputation"

It's the best beverage that brewer's skill can produce. Thirty-two years of increasing efficiency is in every bottle.

Sold on Draft at all Hotels, Clubs and Canteens

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by Company Sergt.-Major Streetfield, presiding, and Sergt. H. B. George. Others present were R. S. M. Richmond, M.C.; S.S.M. Murdoch, M.M. J.M.S. Ellison; Sergt. Instructor Allan, D.C.M.; Sergt. Instructor N. Arsenault, A.S. Sergt. Short, Sergt. H. A. Payne, Sergt. Philpott, Sergt. Symonds, Sergt. Sutherland; Sergt.-Major Jorgenson, Sergt. Major, Sergt. Congrove, Warrant Officer Cotton (Navv), Sergt. Kent, Corp. V. Parrie, Sergt. Muir, Commendator Stephenson. With speeches, recitations, songs and other features the company had a great time and Major H. A. Payne, R.S.M. Richmond suitably expressed their sense of the entertainment given them at a grand military ball. They expect to be away from home twenty-one days in all.

CREAM

The most profitable way to market your Cream is to ship to Hepworth & Martin, Red Deer Creamery. We test and pay for each can, and return can and check the following day. If you are not already a customer, try us.

YOURS FOR SERVICE

RED DEER CREAMERY

HEPWORTH & MARTIN

BAKERY GOODS

That Delight All

Look here, folks. Maybe you don't know it, but you're "missing out" on a treat. Let another day pass, give our Bread, Cakes, Pies, Pastry and a variety of other deliciously tasty oven products a trial. Their wholesomely baked qualities will make you reach for a "second or third helping."

RED DEER BAKERY

T. WILTSHIRE, Proprietor

Special Round Trip Fares

TO MINNEAPOLIS - ST. PAUL

FOR THE Norse-American Centennial Celebration

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR GROUNDS

TICKETS ON SALE

FROM STATIONS IN ALBERTA June 3 to 8

FROM STATIONS ONT. (West of Port Arthur) June 4 to 8

MAN., AND SASK.

RETURN LIMIT JUNE 20, 1925

FOR PARTICULARS ASK THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE RIGHT ANSWER

Dignified Visitor (at Sunday School)

"Who was the least among you?"

Return of the Prodigal!

Bright Boy—"The fat-headed one!"

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

FOR VACATION TRAVEL

PACIFIC COAST

On Sale Daily May 15 to Sept. 30

RED DEER to—

Vancouver \$45.00

Victoria \$121.00

Seattle \$50.00

EASTERN CANADA

On Sale Daily May 15 to Sept. 30

RED DEER to—

Toronto \$108.75

Montreal \$127.75

UNITED STATES

On Sale May 22 to Sept. 30

RED DEER to—

Minneapolis-St. Paul \$67.00

Chicago \$121.00

New York \$142.40

PROPORTIONATE FARES TO OTHER POINTS

Choice of Three Trains Daily, Including

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED

Fast De Luxe All Sleeping Car Train, First Train May 17

Full Information and Literature from Any Agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC

